ABSTRACT: Connectivity software packages provide access to microcomputers
from remote locations by allowing the desktop machine to act as a host
computer, the resources of which can be accessed over telephone lines by
another microcomputer or terminal. Among the applications for connectivity
software are the remote operation of a microcomputer by sales executives on
the road, remote diagnostics by a central technical-support staff, and user
training to reduce the travel time and expense for trainers. Screen
management is one of the most difficult problems that connectivity software
must solve; different approaches to screen management and other design
differences in the packages are described. Three connectivity packages
described are Close-Up from Norton-Lambert, Carbon Copy Plus from Meridian
Technology, and Remote from Microstuf.

TEXT:
       As the volume and importance of information and programs stored on
office PCs grows, users who are away from their desks are finding
themselves more frequently pining for access to the home-base machine.
Sometimes portable PCs can satisfy the computing needs of these users, but
this approach forces them to keep two PCs in identical states at all times,
a potentially difficult task and one requiring more discipline than harried
users might have handy. Even if the worker is willing, some data on office
machines is sensitive and generally not allowed out of the office. The
lap-top remains and adjunct to, rather than a copy of, the contents and
power of a desktop PC.
       Now, a class of programs known as connectivity software is emerging
that offers these users access to their PCs from remote locations.
       Connectivity software is any program that allows a PC to act as a
host computer, so that a user at another PC (or terminal), regardless of
location, can gain access to a "significant" portion of the host PC's
resources over phone lines. Some products require that the remote user work
on a second PC, while others allow either a PC or a terminal to be used.
When linked with these packages, remote users can direct the host in such
PC tasks as program execution and file transfer virtually as if they were
sitting at their desks.
       In essence, connectivity software turns the relationship between two
PCs or a PC and a terminal with modems into a host-node relationship, much
like those common in mainframe of minicomputers that respond to requests
from a node by sending files, accepting commands and other interactions.
       There are a variety of uses for connectivity software. The most
obvious is simple remote computing, the operation of the host PC from a
remote location. In these operations, the remote PC actually takes over and
demands services from the host.
       Sales executives visiting a client may desire access to a central
database to check on product inventory, monitor the status of a previous
order and enter new orders. Managers working at home can retrieve
information or send reports to a printer in the office.
       Another common use is for remote diagnostics. A central
technical-support desk can use the remote package to dial into either a
single PC or into a LAN to diagnose a problem. When remote workers can't
get an application to run, they can watch as someone at the home base works
on their problem.
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       These tasks differ from remote computing, in that the remote PC's

role is as spectator, not director. They allow the person on the remote PC to work with the user on the host PC by following his every action, in essence "watching over his shoulder" from afar. This idea can be extended to "teleconferencing," in which users at different sites exchange messages and demonstrate applications to one another by sending information between their PCs.

One of the toughest problems confronting connectivity-software products is screen management. Executing a program on the host PC is not very difficult. It is similar to the problem facing larger hosts that must support remote terminals. But getting the on-screen results of such programs transmitted from the host PC to the remote PC can be much mor difficult. Larger hosts, such as minicomputers, typically must support screen output by simply sending as sequence of ASCII characters. PC programs often do not use such a well-controlled communication channel, and instead send output directly to the screen, in no particular order, so manipulation is necessary to transmit those characters in order.

Some older products or those with relatively modest screen-interaction requirements--such as COMMAND.COM, the contral program of DOS, as well as many compilers and linkers--only transmit characters to the screen via MS-DOS routines. Remote communication with such programs is relatively easy to implement. The communication program can replace the MS-DOS functions with its own routines and intercept the characters being sent to the screen. It then can send those characters both to the screen of the host PC and, via a serial port, to the remote system.

Unfortunately, this approach will not work with most PC software. Long ago many software developers found that DOS handles screen output very slowly. To get around this problem, they built their products to write their output directly to the memory locations that control the screen.

More sophisticated remote-computing programs can handle even these direct-screen writes. They do so by checking the screen image periodically to see if it has changed. When they detect a change, the new screen image is sent to the remote user. This check can be time -consuming, so some programs allow the user to set the frequency with which it is performed. More frequent checks can bog down the system, but they keep the remote user current. Checking less often improves performance, but can result in the remote user staying behind the actual state of the display. Users must balance these trade-offs in setting the frequency of this screen test.

The problem of keeping the screen image on the remote PC current becomes even more difficult when the application being run uses the graphics capabilities of the PC. The amount of data that is necessary to represent a graphical image is several times larger than that required to produce a display involving only characters.

Regardless of the extra cost associated with displaying graphical images, their importance is growing. While once only obvious graphics applications like AutoCAD displayed graphics, today many other programs, such as Windows, are relying heavily on graphics.

The connectivity-software products that do send graphical images, however, do not rely on the same methods used to transmit text. The cost of transmitting the extra information forces them to send only periodic " snapshots " of the screen rather than real-time updates.

The biggest problem that users encounter in screen transmission is poor performance. Even when a package allows a remote user to run a program on a host PC, the speed of the connection can make such activity impractical.

The major bottleneck is the speed of today's modems. The typical 1,200-bit-per-second (bps) or 2,400-bps modem may sound fast, but at 1,200 bps it can take from 10 to 30 seconds to transmit a complete screen. While the 2,400-bps modems cut this time in half, the wait for the screen to refresh can seem quite long.

Newer, high-speed modems, with their transfer rates of 4,800 bps, 9,600 bps or higher, seem to promise improved performance for connectivity-software products. Unfortunately, they probably are not suitable for many types of remote computing. While their transfer rates seem high, they achieve these speeds by bundling groups of characters into single transmissions. This tactic forces them to delay sending data until either they have enough characters to fill a bundle or a few seconds have passed. Thus, complete screen transmissions get faster, but those that

involve only a few characters, such as echoing user keystrokes, actually can slow down.

These newer modems, unlike the 1,200-and 2,400-bps products, work best when they send characters in only one direction at a time. Because of this, typing while the screen is being updated can slow down that process. Finally, many users experience a fairly large number of errors when using these modems with most remote-computing packages.

Another performance problem can arise because these connectivity programs run while other applications are executing. The combined load on the CPU may leave it unable to keep up with the high-speed modems.

Connectivity-software products do not all rely on the same strategy to address these performance problems. One way to get higher throughput is by having complementary connectivity-software programs running on both PCs. Close-Up, from Norton-Lambert Corp., and Carbon Copy Plus, from Meridian Technology, rely on this approach.

Because the complementary programs are designed to work together, they can use such performance-improvement techniques as data compression. Another approach is the one followed by In-Synch, from American Video Teleconferencing Corp., in which less data is sent between the systems. Only the keystrokes, and not the screen images, need to be transmitted. (See related story, Page C/22, for more information.)

Products that execute complementary programs on both machines also offer improved error-checking. They usually communicate using a protocol that is designed to prevent errors. This ability can be important because of possible errors caused by the excessive noise level of many telephone lines. These errors can cause loss of a single character, which can make a major difference in the meaning of a screen. When the cost of refreshing the entire screen is high, it is particularly important to avoid errors that might require users to re-execute this costly action.

Terminals Involved

Such performance-enhancing approaches assume that two PCs are being used. Because one PC is acting as a host computer, it could send its output not just to other PCs but to terminals as well. This feature, offered by Remote, from Crosstalk Communications, and PC Anywhere, from Dynamic Microprocessor Associates, and others, allows those users who already have terminals, notably those working with minicomputers, to work with PCs. Further, if the only goal is to provide remote computing, there is the added advantage that most terminals are cheaper than PCs.

This approach has the disadvantage that many terminals have different capabilities than PCs. One of the most common differences is in the screen attributes, such as the fact that most terminals display just 24 lines rather than the PC's 25, and in the behavior of the keyboard. Keyboard layouts and the characters sent by special keys tend to differ. There are ways to avoid or circumvent most of these problems, but they make remote use of the PC more cumbersome than is normal.

Wyse Technology and some other terminal manufacturers are addressing this issue by providing terminals that are PC compatible. These terminals have at least 25 lines and support the same screen-control-character sequences offered by the MS-DOS screen driver, ANSI.SYS. Their keyboards resemble normal PC keyboards and send the same sequences for each key, including function keys.

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Another feature that may help some users is the ability to remotely access mainframes or minicomputers through the host PC. Carbon Copy Plus supports both the Digital Communications Associates' IRMA 3270 and Smart Alec 5251 terminal-emulation boards so that the remote PC user can access the minicomputer or mainframe system using the IRMA or Smart Alec card attached to the host PC.

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Other products use schemes reminiscent of larger host computers that support many users. Each remote user is assigned a user ID, a password, and even an optional set of privileges that govern his or her actions on the host. Remote, from Microstuf Inc. of Roswell, Ga., even allows mail service between these user IDs.

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FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

01212326   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 04960822   (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
Using PCs from afar with connectivity software. (connectivity section) (buyers guide)
Van Name, Mark L.; Catchings, Bill

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FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

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          (c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
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File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
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          (c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
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          (c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/Jun W4
          (c) 2004 IDG Communications

Set   Items   Description
S1   1579644   AUTOMAT???? ? OR AUTOMATIC????? ?
S2   3562485   INDEPENDENT?
S3   3310452   IMAGE OR IMAGES OR GRAPHIC?? ? OR VIDEO? ? OR VIDEODATA OR
                  VIDEOCLIP? OR VIDEOFRAME? OR VIDEOFILE? OR VIDEOIMAGE?
S4   1675929   AV OR AUDIOVISUAL? OR AUDIO()VISUAL? ? OR AVI OR MOVIECLIP?
                  OR MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR FILMSTRIP? OR FILMCLIP? OR IMAGEFI-
                  LE?
S5   772575   AVIFILE? OR MULTIMEDIA? OR POLYMEDIA? OR HYPERMEDIA? OR SM-
                  ARTMEDIA? OR RICHMEDIA? OR MIXEDMEDIA?
S6   101158   (MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR POLY OR HYPER OR SMART OR RICH OR MI-
                  XED OR DIVERSE)()(MEDIA OR MEDIAS OR MEDIUM? ? OR CONTENT? ?)
S7   529466   OBJECT? ?
S8   6572551   PHOTOGRAPH?? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PICTORIAL? OR PHOTO? ? OR -
                  DRAWING? ? OR ILLUSTRATION? OR DESIGN? ? OR LOGO? ?
S9   269414   S3:S8(3N)(CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORA-
                  GE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)
S10   66930   S3:S8(3N)(COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW?-
                  ?? ?)
S11   5940   S3:S8(3N)(DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR RE-
                  POSITORIES)
S12   5907613   COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR MISMATCH?
S13   4112   S9:S11(5N)S1:S2
S14   3551844   CHRONOLOG? OR SEQUENT? OR SEQUENC? OR SERIAL? OR CONSECUTI-
                  VE? OR SUCCESSION? OR SUCCESSIVE? OR SERIES
S15   494   S9:S11(5N)'IN'()ORDER

File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/Jul 20
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File   16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Jul 21
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File   47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2004/Jul 21
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          (c)2004 The Gale Group
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          (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Jul 21
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2004/Jul 21
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Jul 21
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Jul 21
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2004/Jul 19
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group

Set   Items   Description
S1   4247819   AUTOMAT???? ? OR AUTOMATIC????? ?
S2   2454197   INDEPENDENT?
S3   4313171   IMAGE OR IMAGES OR GRAPHIC?? ? OR VIDEO? ? OR VIDEODATA OR
                    VIDEOCLIP? OR VIDEOFRAME? OR VIDEOFILE? OR VIDEOIMAGE?
S4   1734561   AV OR AUDIOVISUAL? OR AUDIO()VISUAL? ? OR AVI OR MOVIECLIP?
                    OR MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR FILMSTRIP? OR FILMCLIP? OR IMAGEFI-
                    LE?
S5   798672   AVIFILE? OR MULTIMEDIA? OR POLYMEDIA? OR HYPERMEDIA? OR SM-
                    ARTMEDIA? OR RICHMEDIA? OR MIXEDMEDIA?
S6   146623   (MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR POLY OR HYPER OR SMART OR RICH OR MI-
                    XED OR DIVERSE)()(MEDIA OR MEDIAS OR MEDIUM? ? OR CONTENT? ?)
S7   308652   S3:S6(3N)(CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORA-
                    GE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)
S8   37199   S3:S6(3N)(COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW?-
                    ?? ?)
S9   2579   S3:S6(3N)(DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR RE-
                    POSITORIES)
S10   550682   OBJECT? ?
S11   7684648   PHOTOGRAPH?? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PICTORIAL? OR PHOTO? ? OR -
                    DRAWING? ? OR ILLUSTRATION? OR DESIGN? ? OR LOGO? ?
S12   173741   S10:S11(3N)(CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STO-
                    RAGE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH-
                    ?)
S13   6723   S10:S11(3N)(DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR -
                    REPOSITORIES)
S14   44633   S10:S11(3N)(COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STO-
                    W??? ?)
S15   5003594   COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR MISMATCH?
S16   9100   (S7:S9 OR S12:S14)(5N)S1:S2
S17   3398023   CHRONOLOG? OR SEQUENT? OR SEQUENC? OR SERIAL? OR CONSECUTI-
                    VE? OR SUCCESSION? OR SUCCESSIVE? OR SERIES
S18   781   (S7:S9 OR S12:S14)(5N)'IN'()ORDER
S19   4584   (S7:S9 OR S12:S14)(5N)S17
S20   122   S16(S)S18:S19
S21   40530   S15(3N)S3:S6
S22   2   S20(S)S21
S23   1   RD (unique items)
S24   32   S20/2001:2004
S25   88   S20 NOT (S24 OR S22)

Patents
Full text

Set	Items	Description
S1	406834	AUTOMAT???? ? OR AUTOMATIC????? ?
S2	397751	INDEPENDENT?
S3	526114	IMAGE OR IMAGES OR GRAPHIC?? ? OR VIDE VIDEOCLIP? OR VIDEOFRAME? OR VIDEOFILE? O
S4	364056	AV OR AUDIOVISUAL? OR AUDIO()VISUAL? ? OR MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR FILMSTRIP? OR LE?
S5	22394	AVIFILE? OR MULTIMEDIA? OR POLYMEDIA? OR HYPERMEDIA? OR SM- ARTMEDIA? OR RICHMEDIA? OR MIXEDMEDIA?
S6	13219	(MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR POLY OR HYPER OR SMART OR RICH OR MI- XED OR DIVERSE)()(MEDIA OR MEDIAS OR MEDIUM? ? OR CONTENT? ?)
S7	717132	OBJECT? ?
S8	1165849	PHOTOGRAPH?? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PICTORIAL? OR PHOTO? ? OR - DRAWING? ? OR ILLUSTRATION? OR DESIGN? ? OR LOGO? ?
S9	79490	S3:S8(3N)(CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORA- GE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)
S10	21402	S3:S8(3N)(COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW?- ?? ?)
S11	1023	S3:S8(3N)(DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR RE- POSITORIES)
S12	848022	COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR MISMATCH?
S13	2235	S9:S11(5N)S1:S2
S14	824189	CHRONOLOG? OR SEQUENT? OR SEQUENC? OR SERIAL? OR CONSECUTI- VE? OR SUCCESSION? OR SUCCESSIVE? OR SERIES
S15	2484	S9:S11(5N)'IN'()ORDER
S16	6139	S9:S11(5N)S14
S17	108	S13(25N)S15:S16
S18	80587	S12(5N)S3:S8
S19	1	S17(25N)S18
S20	14	S17/TI,AB,CM
S21	45274	IC='G06F-017'
S22	6963	IC='G06F-012'
S23	4194	IC='G06F-007'
S24	11	S17 AND S21:S23
S25	43	S17 AND S9:S11/TI,AB
S26	54	S19:S20 OR S24:S25
S27	54	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S28	53	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S29	8900	IC='G03B'
S30	53	S17 NOT (S29 OR S27 OR S19)
S31	18	S30 NOT (CAMERA? ? OR CCD)
S32	18731	S3:S8(3N)(DOWNLOAD? OR (UP OR DOWN)()LOAD??? ? OR UPLOAD? - OR ACQUIR? OR ACQUISITION?)
S33	696	S32(5N)S1:S2
S34	3	S33(25N)S15:S16
S35	2	S34 NOT (S30 OR S19 OR S27)

?

Patents

abstracts

Set	Items	Description
S1	1063457	AUTOMAT???? ? OR AUTOMATIC????? ?
S2	1450489	INDEPENDENT?
S3	1541999	IMAGE OR IMAGES OR GRAPHIC?? ? OR VIDEO? ? VIDEOCLIP? OR VIDEOFRAME? OR VIDEOFILE? OR VIDEOIMAGE?
S4	1396131	AV OR AUDIOVISUAL? OR AUDIO()VISUAL? ? OR AVI OR MOVIECLIP? OR MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR FILMSTRIP? OR FILMCLIP? OR IMAGEFILE?
S5	17391	AVIFILE? OR MULTIMEDIA? OR POLYMEDIA? OR HYPERMEDIA? OR SMARTMEDIA? OR RICHMEDIA? OR MIXEDMEDIA?
S6	5721	(MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR POLY OR HYPER OR SMART OR RICH OR MIXED OR DIVERSE)()(MEDIA OR MEDIAS OR MEDIUM? ? OR CONTENT? ?)
S7	472233	OBJECT? ?
S8	3849527	PHOTOGRAPH?? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PICTORIAL? OR PHOTO? ? OR DRAWING? ? OR ILLUSTRATION? OR DESIGN? ? OR LOGO? ?
S9	156334	S3:S8(3N)(CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORAGE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)
S10	20870	S3:S8(3N)(COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW??? ?)
S11	205	S3:S8(3N)(DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR REPOSITORIES)
S12	1147990	COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR MISMATCH?
S13	2287	S9:S11(5N)S1:S2
S14	1254155	CHRONOLOG? OR SEQUENT? OR SEQUENC? OR SERIAL? OR CONSECUTIVE? OR SUCCESSION? OR SUCCESSIVE? OR SERIES
S15	547	S9:S11(5N)'IN'()ORDER
S16	4224	S9:S11(5N)S14
S17	19586	S3:S8(3N)(DOWNLOAD? OR (UP OR DOWN)()LOAD??? ? OR UPLOAD? OR ACQUIR? OR ACQUISITION?)
S18	403	S17(5N)S1:S2
S19	3	S18 AND S15:S16
S20	84	S13 AND S15:S16
S21	87	S19:S20
S22	284081	IC='G06F-017'
S23	44989	IC='G06F-007'
S24	105883	IC='G06F-012'
S25	8029	MC='T01-N01A2C'
S26	513	MC='W05-E03E'
S27	17205	MC='T01-J05A2'
S28	8780	MC='T01-H07C5E'
S29	0	S21 AND S27 AND S28
S30	9	S21 AND S22:S26
S31	64	S21 NOT (CAMERA? OR CCD)
S32	65	S30:S31
S33	65	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S34	64	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

? t34/9/12-13,32,37,40,49-50

34/9/12   (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014392535   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-213238/200227
XRPX Acc No: N02-163202
 Video data acquisition device e.g. personal computer extracts image data

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         (c) 2004 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
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         (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 603:Newspaper Abstracts 1984-1988
         (c)2001 ProQuest Info&Learning

Set	Items	Description
S1	1538839	AUTOMAT???? ? OR AUTOMATIC????? ?
S2	1335707	INDEPENDENT?
S3	2704866	IMAGE OR IMAGES OR GRAPHIC?? ? OR VIDEO? ? OR VIDEODATA OR VIDEOCLIP? OR VIDEOFRAME? OR VIDEOFILE? OR VIDEOIMAGE?
S4	2491953	AV OR AUDIOVISUAL? OR AUDIO()VISUAL? ? OR AVI OR MOVIECLIP? OR MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR FILMSTRIP? OR FILMCLIP? OR IMAGEFI-LE?
S5	212192	AVIFILE? OR MULTIMEDIA? OR POLYMEDIA? OR HYPERMEDIA? OR SM-ARTMEDIA? OR RICHMEDIA? OR MIXEDMEDIA?
S6	32227	(MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR POLY OR HYPER OR SMART OR RICH OR MI-XED OR DIVERSE)()(MEDIA OR MEDIAS OR MEDIUM? ? OR CONTENT? ?)
S7	967503	OBJECT? ?
S8	5925584	PHOTOGRAPH?? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PICTORIAL? OR PHOTO? ? OR -DRAWING? ? OR ILLUSTRATION? OR DESIGN? ? OR LOGO? ?
S9	116929	S3:S8(3N)(CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORA-GE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)
S10	40230	S3:S8(3N)(COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW?-?? ?)
S11	3000	S3:S8(3N)(DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR RE-POSITORIES)

ANTI-SPY.COM
Spyware Detection and Removal
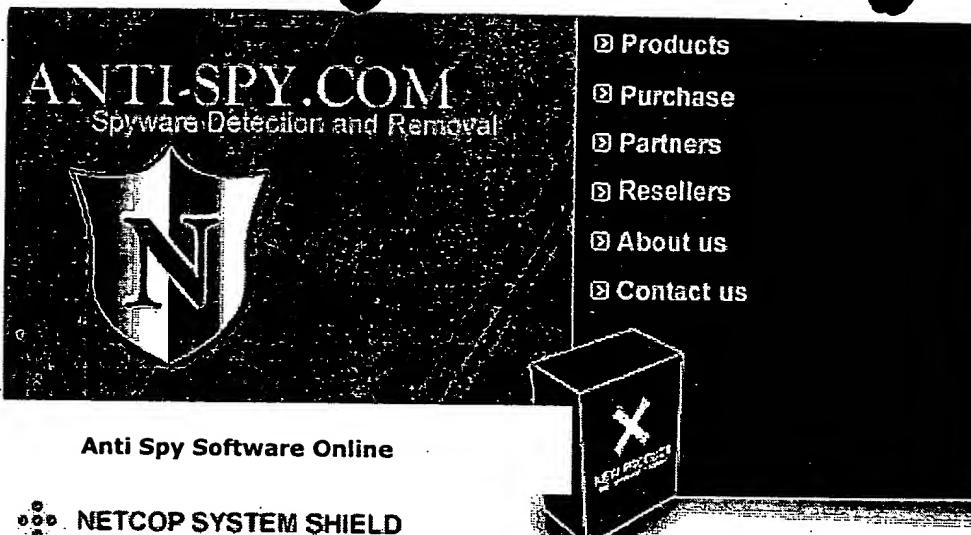
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Anti Spy Software Online

❈ NETCOP SYSTEM SHIELD

2Spy!
Company: Zoran Juric
Threat level: ▨▨▨▨▨□□□□□

2Spy is a desktop actions monitor that can monitor and record all Dial-Up connections, user logins, host name, dial number, and IP adresses. *2Spy!* also Captures your desktop or active window and saves it as an image to a disk. This application also timestamps all events.

AB System Spy
Company: Aby Software
Threat level: ▨▨▨▨▨□□□□□

AB System Spy is a desktop actions monitor. This application will record all keystrokes, clipboard information and all running processes. A scheduler, a screen capturer and an automatic sender of logs through email are included.

Absolute Keylogger
Company: LastBit Software
Threat level: ▨▨▨▨□□□□□□

Absolute Keylogger is a stealth keylogger utility that records all keystrokes into a text file. Absolute Key Logger also restores lost typed text and records passwords and user login information.

Actions Monitor
Company: Segobit Software
Threat level: ▨▨▨▨□□□□□□

Actions Monitor is a windows based application designed to monitor, display and save all system activity. *Actions Monitor* shows you which applications and processes have been opened or loaded. *Actions Monitor* is equipped with a stealth logging feature.

ActivatorDesk
Company: R. Lee Heath
Threat level: ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨□□

ActivatorDesk is a remote administration application. It displays all the websites visited, application usage, TCP connections, on desktops live or in real-time. Events monitored and logged may also include Active ports which reveal all TCP internet and network connections.

Activity Logger
Company: SoftActivity
Threat level: ▨▨▨▨▨□□□□□

Activity Logger is a desktop actions monitor. It Runs invisible and records websites visted, keystrokes, email, chats and applications usage. This application is equipped with a screen capturing device that records your desktop activity secretly.

Activity Monitor 2002
Company: SoftActivity
Threat level: ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨□□
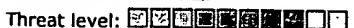
Activity Monitor 2002 is a remote administration application. Activity Monitor will record all network traffic remotely. This includes website usage, application usage, internet connections and keystrokes. Activity Monitor comes equipped with a real time remote viewer.


Advanced TCP Logger is a remote adminstration
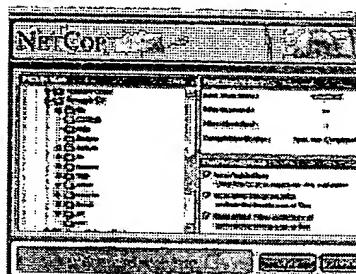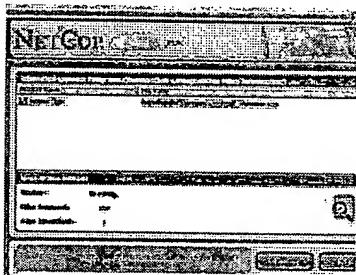
Click to Preview

Click to Preview

SPYWARE TERMINATED

- ● KeyLogger Home
- ● PC Weasel
- ● NetVizor
- ● BrowserSpy
- ● Read more!

Set	Items	Description
S1	2352511	MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR IMAGE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR CONTENT
S2	277970	WEBPAGE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR SITE? ? OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ? OR PROMOTION?? OR BANNER? ?
S3	103533	DIALOG()(BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR POP????()UP)(3N)(BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICATION? ? OR ALERT? ?) OR MESSAGE? ?
S4	249207	S1:S3(5N)(CAPTUR? OR RECORD??? OR SAV??? OR GRAB???? OR CO-PY??? OR COPIE? ? OR SNAPSHOT? ? OR SNAP()SHOT? ? OR SCREENSH-OT? ? OR SCREEN()SHOT? ? OR SCREENCAPTUR??? OR ACQUIR? OR ACQ-UISITION? ? OR TAK???(2W)PICTURE? ?)
S5	2637	S4(5N)(PERIOD? OR INTERVAL? ? OR TIMES OR EVERY(1W)OFTEN)
S6	63305	(CHANG? OR NEW)(5N)(CONTENT OR MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR IMAG-E? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR SITE? ? - OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ?)
S7	1571	(CHANG? OR NEW)(5N)(DIALOG()(BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR PO-P????()UP)(3N)(BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICAT-ION? ? OR ALERT? ? OR MESSAGE? ?) OR PROMOTION?? OR BANNER? ? OR SCENE? ?)
S8	2204	S1:S3(10N)(REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN????)
S9	777	(VIEW??? OR LOOK??? OR SEE OR SCAN???? OR PERUS??? OR BROW-S? OR READ??? OR CHECK??? OR REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN????)(10N)S1:S3(10N)(LATER OR (ANOTHER OR OTHER OR DIFFE-RENT).(2W)TIME OR FUTURE OR AFTERWARD)
S10	141	S4 AND S8:S9 AND IC=G06F
S11	3	S10 AND S5:S7
S12	138	S10 NOT S11
S13	60	S12 AND IC=G06F-017
S14	78	S12 NOT S13
S15	38	S14 AND IC=G06F-015
S16	40	S14 NOT S15

Set	Items	Description
S1	792223	MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR IMAGE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR CONTENT
S2	440614	WEBPAGE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR SITE? ? OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ? OR PROMOTION?? OR BANNER? ?
S3	97884	DIALOG()(BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR POP????()UP)(3N)(BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICATION? ? OR ALERT? ?) OR MESSAGE? ?
S4	98968	S1:S3(5N)(CAPTUR? OR RECORD??? OR SAV??? OR GRAB???? OR CO-PY??? OR COPIE? ? OR SNAPSHOT? ? OR SNAP()SHOT? ? OR SCREENSH-OT? ? OR SCREEN()SHOT? ? OR SCREENCAPTUR??? OR ACQUIR? OR ACQ-UISITION? ? OR TAK???(2W)PICTURE? ?)
S5	4001	S4(5N)(PERIOD? OR INTERVAL? ? OR TIMES OR EVERY(1W)OFTEN)
S6	95981	(CHANG? OR NEW)(5N)(CONTENT OR MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR IMAG-E? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR SITE? ? - OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ?)
S7	3781	(CHANG? OR NEW)(5N)(DIALOG()(BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR PO-P????()UP)(3N)(BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICAT-ION? ? OR ALERT? ? OR MESSAGE? ?) OR PROMOTION?? OR BANNER? ? OR SCENE? ?)
S8	12576	S1:S3(10N)(REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN????)
S9	11081	(VIEW??? OR LOOK??? OR SEE OR SCAN???? OR PERUS??? OR BROW-S? OR READ??? OR CHECK??? OR REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN????)(10N)S1:S3(10N)(LATER OR (ANOTHER OR OTHER OR DIFFE-RENT)(2W)TIME OR FUTURE OR AFTERWARD)
S10	3619	S4(S)S8:S9
S11	952	S10 AND IC=G06F
S12	121	S11/TI,AB,CM
S13	64	S12 AND IC=G06F-017
S14	57	S12 NOT S13
S15	156	S4/TI,AB AND S11
S16	117	S15 NOT S12
S17	62	S16 AND IC=G06F-017
S18	55	S16 NOT S17

Set   Items   Description
S1   7551313   IMAGE? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR CONTENT
            OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ? OR BANNER? ?
S2   1134373   DIALOG()(BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR POP????()UP)(3N)(BOX OR
            BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICATION? ? OR ALERT? ?) OR
            MESSAGE? ?
S3   348390   S1:S2(5N)(CAPTUR? OR RECORD??? OR SAV??? OR COPY??? OR COP-
            IE? ? OR SNAPSHOT? ? OR SNAP()SHOT? ? OR SCREENSHOT? ? OR SCR-
            EEN()SHOT? ? OR SCREENCAPTUR??? OR ACQUIR?)
S4   2061   S3(5N)(PERIODS OR PERIODIC? OR INTERVALS OR TIMES OR EVERY-
            (1W)OFTEN)
S5   1599737   (CHANG? OR NEW)(5N)(CONTENT OR MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR IMAG-
            E? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR
            SCREEN? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR SITE? ? -
            OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ?)
S6   142534   (CHANG? OR NEW)(5N)(DIALOG()(BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR PO-
            P????()UP)(3N)(BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICAT-
            ION? ? OR ALERT? ? OR MESSAGE? ?) OR PROMOTION?? OR BANNER? ?
            OR SCENE? ?)
S7   310073   S1:S2(10N)(REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN???? OR P-
            LAY????)
S8   163277   (VIEW??? OR LOOK??? OR SEE OR SCAN???? OR PERUS??? OR BROW-
            S? OR READ??? OR CHECK??? OR REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR
            RERUN????)(10N)S1:S2(10N)(LATER OR TIME OR FUTURE OR AFTERWAR-
            D)
S9   61083   S3 AND S7:S8
S10   23872   S9 AND S5:S6
S11   52   S4(S)S7:S8(S)S5:S6 OR S4(100N)S7:S8(100N)S5:S6
S12   30   RD (unique items)
S13   3616767   AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ? OR BANNER? ?
S14   61622   S13(5N)(CAPTUR? OR RECORD??? OR SAV??? OR COPY??? OR COPIE?
            ? OR SNAPSHOT? ? OR SNAP()SHOT? ?)
S15   1187510   (VIEW??? OR LOOK??? OR SEE OR SCAN???? OR PERUS??? OR BROW-
            S? OR READ??? OR CHECK??? OR REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR
            RERUN????)(10W)(LATER OR TIME OR FUTURE OR AFTERWARD)